

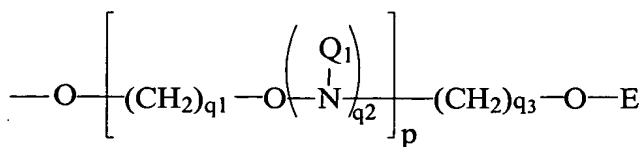
1. (Amended) An oligonucleotide comprising a plurality of nucleotides, wherein:

a first portion of said plurality of nucleotides have B-form conformational geometry and are joined together in a continuous sequence, at least two of said nucleotides of said first portion being ribonucleotides; and

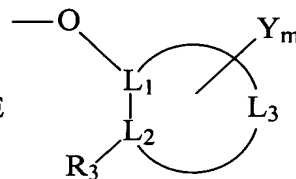
a further portion of said plurality of nucleotides are ribonucleotide that have A-form conformation geometry and are joined together in at least one continuous sequence.

4 (Amended). The oligonucleotide of claim 1 wherein each nucleotide of said further portion, independently, is a 2'-fluoro nucleotide or a nucleotide having a 2'-substituent having the formula I or II:

[₂]



I



II

wherein

E is C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, N(Q₁)(Q₂) or N=C(Q₁)(Q₂);

each Q₁ and Q₂ is, independently, H, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, a nitrogen protecting group, a tethered or untethered conjugate group, a linker to a solid support, or Q₁ and Q₂, together, are joined in a nitrogen protecting group or a ring structure optionally containing at least one additional heteroatom selected from N and O;

R₃ is OX, SX, or N(X)₂;

each X is, independently, H, C₁-C₈ alkyl, C₁-C₈ haloalkyl, C(=NH)N(H)Z, C(=O)N(H)Z or OC(=O)N(H)Z;

Z is H or C₁-C₈ alkyl;

L₁, L₂ and L₃ form a ring system having from about 4 to about 7 carbon atoms or having from about 3 to about 6 carbon atoms and 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and wherein said ring system is aliphatic, unsaturated aliphatic, aromatic, or saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic;

a²
(cont)

FOOTNOTES